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The bluffing game that has been going on for some time between Spain and the United States has at last been brought to a show-down, and the pot is soon to be opened by the jack tars in Havana harbor.

Since the American consuls withdrew from Cuba and the steamship lines stopped sending their vessels to Havana, prices of provisions in that city have more than doubled. If the starvation policy must continue, it has been resolved that the Spaniards shall have a taste of their own medicine.

It is a curious fact that the revolutionary war, the Mexican war and the civil war began in the month of April, while the same may be said of the war of 1812-14, it may consider as the beginning of hostilities the 90-days' embargo placed April 4, 1812, upon all vessels in the ports of the United States. Now that it appears we are in for a war with Spain, we glance at the calendar and find ourselves in April again, with ten days to spare before the month will be gone. If this is not a coincidence, what is it?

The Nogales Vistette contains an article in its last issue concerning a certain communication received from this city in which one who signs himself "J. H. M." writes to Captain Ekey for a certificate of membership in the Nogales militia so that he could exhibit it to the road and poll tax collectors and thus avoid paying those taxes. We were not of the opinion that Bisbee contained any such individual as that, and if it does we are glad to know that this little scheme, whereby he might save a few petty dollars under the garb of patriotism, did not work.

The final success of the Holland submarine boat ought to go far toward revolutionizing naval warfare. A few such craft skillfully handled ought to render an entire navy, the Spanish, for instance, as impotent as the iron-lad rendered wooden war ships. If it can dive under water at will, stay there like a fish and find its way about, it would seem almost as if war on the seas were practically over. At any rate, such craft perfected must go far toward strengthening the nation on the defensive. And as you strengthen the defensive you disarm the aggressive and make wars few.

The warning which Le Temps utters to Europe is significant, in view of the fact that, aside from Austria, Spain has had more encouragement from the French than from any other nation, due to the large commercial interests in the peninsula. The Paris paper recognizes that any paper which assumes the responsibility of supporting Spain and becoming an enemy of the United States "would do the greatest injury to its most essential interests." Least of all can France assume such responsibility.

A NUMBER of state legislatures have endorsed the proposed amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote, and in time the amendment is sure to be made. The election of senators by legislatures instead of by direct vote of the people is a piece of folly which deprives the legislatures of weeks of valuable time that should be devoted to lawmaking and which not infrequently is the cause of shameful scandals. Speed the day when United States senators will be elected at the ballot box by the people themselves, without the useless intervention of the legislature.—San Jose Mercury.

From the speech of United States Senator Turner:

"Mr. President, When Cain, with bloody hands, insolently answered his God, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' he formulated the doctrine of nonintervention, nor have his followers advanced or improved it. Sir, I shall never consent that our dead shall lie in Spanish soil and under the Spanish flag. Brave American sailors can know no rest there. When it becomes consecrated by freedom, when that flag has trailed in the dust, when the Cuban republic is raised as a monument to the men who went down in the Maine, then, and then only, will they sleep. Do you say this is revenge, and that revenge is unworthy of a great nation? No, Mr. President, a righteous wrath and just resentment, the swift punishment of the assassin and wrong doer, are wholly different from revenge, and are the safeguards and protection of a nation among nations, and enable us to look the whole world in the face. What sight more glorious than a nation roused in such a cause as this. God hates a coward, and a nation timid, halting, and hesitating in its foreign policy is a sight despised of God and man. A just war promotes and preserves all that is highest and best in national life."

The Austrian government has sent a communication to Italy announcing that it will reserve liberty of action in regard to Cuba.

In the war with Spain the brunt of the fighting will be borne by young men who were born between 1861 and 1865. They were born in a time that gave them an inheritance of patriotism and bravery, and no army could withstand them.

China has refused to sell her armored cruiser Hai Yung to Spain and take Spain's I. O. U. for it. John Chinaman may be lagging at the rear end of the civilized procession, but John is up to the times in the matter of doing business with Spain.

"Admitting," says the Philadelphia Times, "that Columbus used an egg to decide who discovered America, why should the yoke be for Cuba?" "It shouldn't," says the Kansas City Journal. "Shell Havana." Yes, make the Spaniards show the white.

The quota of men to be drawn from the militia of the Territory for foreign service will be 118 men. There will be a wild scramble on the part of those anxious to smell powder, and as there are over 600 rank and file to draw from there will be some difficulty in making selections.

Forty-eight vessels have been added to the navy since war preparations began, and the government has expended nearly \$4,000,000, of which one-third was paid for craft purposes abroad. The vessels include cruisers, harbor defense and torpedo boats, steam yachts, tugs and colliers. An ambulance ship has been purchased, and the revenue and lighthouse tender service increased.

What a strange and gratifying incident it was that the man who went home from Appomattox on April 9, 1865, a defeated representative of the "Lost Cause," should come home from Havana, April 9, 1898, the representative of a republican administration, at whose head is a man who was engaged on the opposite side in the contest ending in 1865; while these two men representing those who were in arms against each other in the sixties, are today receiving the commendations of a united people for their efforts in behalf of a united country.

EVERY twenty-four hours that slips away now seems to be bringing our Arizona militia about a week nearer to genuine war. If there is a weak kneed one in the bunch he had better get sick forthwith or he will be everlastingly too late. As for those who are ready to answer to the call it will be a good business scheme to put their property in the name of their wife or mother to avoid probable cost or the inconvenience of transmitting legal titles from obscure regions. It is popularly believed that mail service has not as yet been established on the packet line across the straits.—Herald.

THE El Paso Times has the following very truthful and sensible words to say upon the patriotism of the people on both sides of the question that now confronts the two nations just entering upon what will doubtless prove to be a prolonged and cruel war: "The thinking American does not attribute to his nation all the patriotism in the world. All men love their country, and many are ready to make any sacrifice to uphold the honor of the nation to which they belong. The Spaniards are no exception to this rule. In fact the brilliant history of the Spanish nation at a time when it was the first nation of the world only animates those who defend its flag today to make heroic efforts to make Spain respected. It is not hard to understand why the Spaniards object to the loss of Cuba. Their side of the question at first sight appeals strongly to her people; the cruel war in that island is not the work of the Spanish people but of their leaders, for whom the nation must be responsible. They are as patriotic as any other nation, even if they fail to accept the verdict of the world in this crisis which has been brought about purely for humanitarian ends. Spanish mother, are parting cheerfully with sons under age who have offered their services to their country. Spanish homes are being left unprovided for through over-generous subscriptions to the war fund. Others are abandoning their lucrative occupations to shoulder rifles in defense of their country. These are acts of heroism which must not pass unnoticed, and if for the sake of humanity we have been plunged into a cruel war, let us all, as true patriots, hope that for the sake of humanity the war will not last long, because it is the blood of heroes we are spilling."

SOUTH BISBEE COMPANY.

An Interesting Article on Their Valuable Claims and Outlook.

On February 10, 1898, the South Bisbee Copper Mining and Townsite Improvement company issued a prospectus in which they advertised that they would offer a limited number of shares at fifteen cents per share. On March 14, 1898, owing to the fact that the first series of this stock, namely, 200,000 shares, had been sold, 50,000 having been purchased by the miners and residents of Bisbee, where the properties of the company are located, and a large portion in California. The president of the company, who had gone east on business for the company, on learning these facts, telegraphed to suspend all further sales at fifteen cents per share. The miners and residents at Bisbee, who purchased shares in the company, were familiar with the mineral formation of the claims of the Copper Queen company, many of them having been working for that company for the past fifteen years, and some of them longer, and were fully satisfied by the opening of the shaft on the properties adjacent to the properties of the Copper Queen, and by the mineral formation of the South Bisbee company's properties, that the latter were the same as those of the Copper Queen, and would be equally as productive.

From the fact of the purchase of this large number of shares in this company by the miners in Bisbee they were warranted in believing that they have the very best indications of a large and valuable mining property, and consider it the best recommendation to purchasers of stock and a guarantee of the future prospects of their enterprise.

About the time of the issuance of their prospectus they let the contract and commenced sinking a double-compartment shaft on one of their claims, the formation and indications of which were precisely the same for the depth attained as two of the best known shafts of the Copper Queen. In the mean time, in addition to their other properties, the company purchased from Gen. Richard Coulter, of Pennsylvania, the eleven patented claims known as the Coulter (or Campbell) group, immediately adjoining the property of the Copper Queen and the Maurice Denn group, the latter already belonging to the company, thus forming one continuous chain of their properties with the properties of the Copper Queen company.

Immediately upon the purchase of the above claims the company let another contract and commenced to sink another double-compartment shaft upon one of the above named eleven claims and within a short distance of the famous Black Jack mine belonging to the Copper Queen company, from which the richest ore of that company had been produced. On shaft No. 2 the company are now working two shifts of men night and day, and they are satisfied from information received from miners who are sinking their shaft, and who have worked at sinking the shafts of the Copper Queen company, and also from indications and the mineral formation as they proceed with their work, that when they shall have reached the depth of 250 or 300 feet they will be in the same bed of ore that has made the mines of the Copper Queen company so famous.

They do not rely upon assays showing the value of their property. Test assays may boost stock, but they will not make permanent mines. It is the mineral formation of the ground of their claims, and the ore that is there deposited, that will tell, and they are working for smelter results. In several of their claims, however, at a depth of between fifty and seventy feet, they found large bodies of lead and silver ore, the lead being very essential for smelting purposes, and an assay made by one of the most reliable and practical mining and smelter refiners of California of a sample of their ores taken from one of their claims demonstrated its value in lead and silver. A copy of the assay is here given:

MORGAN & CO. ASSAYERS, SMELTERS and Refiners. Office, 257-259 Wilson Block, Los Angeles, California.

FEBRUARY 25, 1898.			
Lead, percent	Silver, oz. per ton	Copper, lb. per ton	Total
71.1	310.5	7.1	180.63
One sample deposited by the South Bisbee Mining Co. (Signed) MORGAN & CO. Assayers.			
This is but one of many assays that, as stated at the company's offices, they have made, some of them running in lead from 32 to 71 percent. In silver from 18 to 280 ounces per ton of 2000 pounds.			
TOWNSITE.			
Inquiries having been made by stock-			

holders as to their object as to townsite company, and as to whether they intended to enter into real estate enterprises, it is learned that their purpose is to develop the large copper deposits which they know exist in their properties, and that as a consequence thereof, that in the near future they will have to make provision for those who will be employed in their company, and their families, and as a portion of their property is suitable for building purposes, they propose to lay out and plat such portion for the use of such employees and their families and those desirous of there engaging in business, as also those persons who are seeking to enjoy the salubrious climate of that dry region at that altitude. This explains the addition to the company's name of Townsite Improvement Company.

FINANCES.

The treasury stock donated to the company, which they are now selling, is, under the laws of Arizona, forever non-assessable, and "the private property of the stockholders of this corporation is exempt from liability for its corporate debts," as provided in Articles III and VIII of the incorporation.

At a meeting of the directors of the company held the 28th day of March, 1898, it was decided to issue a series of 100,000 shares of treasury stock at 20 cents per share. No more stock will be issued after that series until the proceeds of that issue and that of the first are exhausted in developing the property of the company. Those who are desirous of growing up with the company and wish to subscribe to any portion of this series, can apply to Mr. T. E. Rowan, treasurer, Los Angeles, Cal., or to any of the directors of the company, or Peter Johnston, Bisbee, Arizona.—Mining Review.

Back Salaries.

On the 21st of March, 1895, the legislature of this territory passed act No. 51, classifying counties and fixing the compensation of county officers. At the time the bill was signed by the governor it is alleged that it contained a clause "to take effect January 1, 1897." It is also alleged that this clause was omitted in the enrolling and engrossing of the act. It is a fact, however, that the clause was in some way omitted and the act took effect immediately, and in this manner county officers who had been elected previous to the passage of the act were made to feel the weight of a retroactive statute which impaired the obligation of contract.

To remedy this wrong the nineteenth legislature passed act No. 51, to restate the salaries of such officials for the years 1895-6 as were affected by the act of March 21, 1895. Act No. 54 related the wrong inflicted by the former act and the manner of its passage, then provided for demand, audit and payment of the amounts due those county officers. This act was made to take effect from its passage. It was vetoed by the governor, and by a two-thirds vote of each house became a law on March 18, 1897.

Some of the counties paid over the amounts found to be due without murmuring. Other counties have refused to honor the demands made upon them and the contentions have been carried into the courts. Pima county resisted and costly litigation followed which has been decided against the county, the Hon. Judge Davis of that district holding that the debt itself was an honest one and the law ordering its payment a valid one.

Last Friday the supervisors of Pima county ordered back salary warrants to be drawn on the treasury in favor of ex-Treasurer Johnson, ex-attorney Lovell and Recorder Shibell, the total amount being \$3,341.20. It is calculated that the cost to that county in defending the suits amounted to more than double the sum considered saved by the classification act of 1895.

The board of supervisors of Cochise county have done nothing as yet in regard to the matter, but it is thought that the claims will be allowed at the next quarterly meeting. The claims will amount to over ten thousand dollars.

Fine display of gold, silver and nickel watches at Joerss'.

Notice.

To All Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the three following named mining claims, to-wit: Tom Bies, McGinty and Paragon, claimed by the Cochise Copper Mining company to belong to them is untrue; that I am the owner of said claims, being the only person who ever located them in accordance with the Act of March 10th 1878, and I have fully complied with all its requirements, by doing the \$100.00 worth of assessment work up to the present date on each of the above named claims. I therefore strongly protest against the Cochise Copper Mining company's making it appear that these claims are a part of their incorporation, as they have no title to the same. I shall protect my rights in the courts, if necessary.

CHARLES S. MANICK.

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- Conches, \$7.50 to \$30.00
- Bed Lounges, \$13.00 to \$28.00
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